

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
mp. 45-57 (6-5). Tomorrow fair.  
mp. 50-57 (10-3). LONDON: Var-  
iety similar.  
mp. 52-54 (11-4). CHANNEL: Mod-  
erately overcast. Temp. 64-55 (10-12).  
Sunny. Temp. 49-51 (4-5). Yrs.  
33-28 (2-4).  
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 3

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1972

Established 1887

## 52 Is Downed in North on Biggest Raids on North

Nov. 22 (AP).—The United States lost its first B-52 to enemy fire in the Vietnam war today and also disclosed that F-111 fighter-bomber had vanished, the fourth in less than a month on missions over North Vietnam.

The U.S. command here declined to say what caused the

military sources here and in Washington said the big

hit by enemy fire during the heaviest B-52 raid of the

month. The bomber apparently was hit by a

surface-to-air missile, sources here said.

The \$8-million, eight-engined Stratofortress crashed near Nak-  
hou Phanom in eastern Thailand shortly before midnight while trying to make it back to its base at U-tapao, 400 miles to the southwest. All six crewmen bailed out and were rescued, the command said.

Command spokesmen said the cause was not determined but other sources said the plane was believed hit by a Soviet-built SAM missile during a bombing run near Vinh, a North Vietnamese coastal city. It was able to fly about 100 miles before the crew was forced to abandon the plane.

Previously, several B-52s have been hit by ground fire and at least 10 have crashed from operational causes.

### 15 B-52 Missions

The U.S. command said that 15 B-52 missions were flown over North Vietnam between the 20th Parallel during the 24-hour period ending at noon today. The previous high of B-52 strikes over the North during any 24-hour period was 13.

The F-111 whose loss was disclosed today vanished on a night mission, as did the other three of its type missing since they were returned to the war zone in September.

No trace has been found of the \$15-million F-111s or their two-man crews. The Air Force has been unable to say whether they were downed by enemy fire or mechanical failure. North Vietnam has claimed the first three were shot down.

Meanwhile, heavy North Vietnamese resistance and torrential rain stalled South Vietnamese Marines trying to push northward from Quang Tri City toward the Demilitarized Zone to expand their territorial control prior to a cease-fire. The marines have advanced about five miles during the past week and Quang Tri is 19 miles below the DMZ.

The marines were hit with 1,500 rounds of mortar and shell fire in the 24 hours before dawn today, and 17 men were killed and twice that number wounded. It was the sixth successive day that more than 1,000 rounds of artillery and mortars hit them.

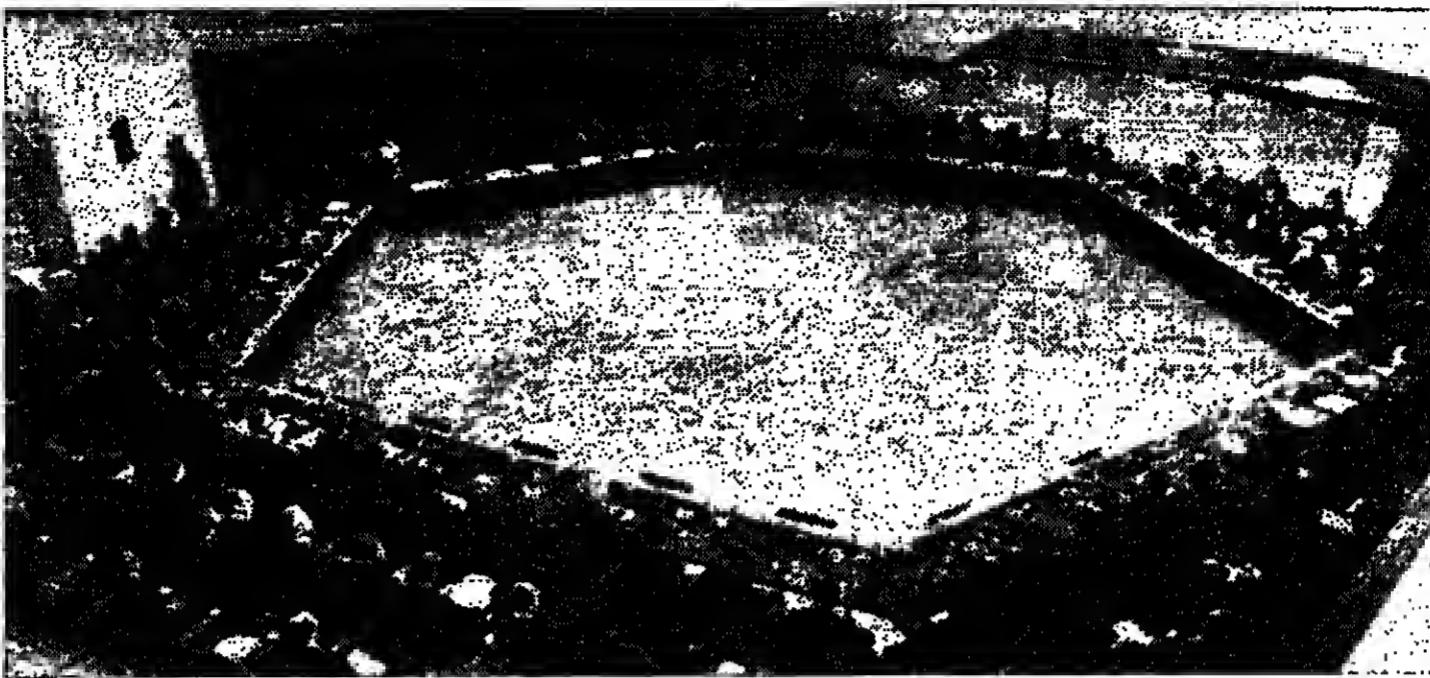
### Reds Less Laos Town

VIENTIANE, Nov. 22 (NYT).—An American spokesman reported today that Laotian government forces had taken the town of Saravane, in southern Laos, from North Vietnamese troops after a week of fighting with heavy casualties on both sides.

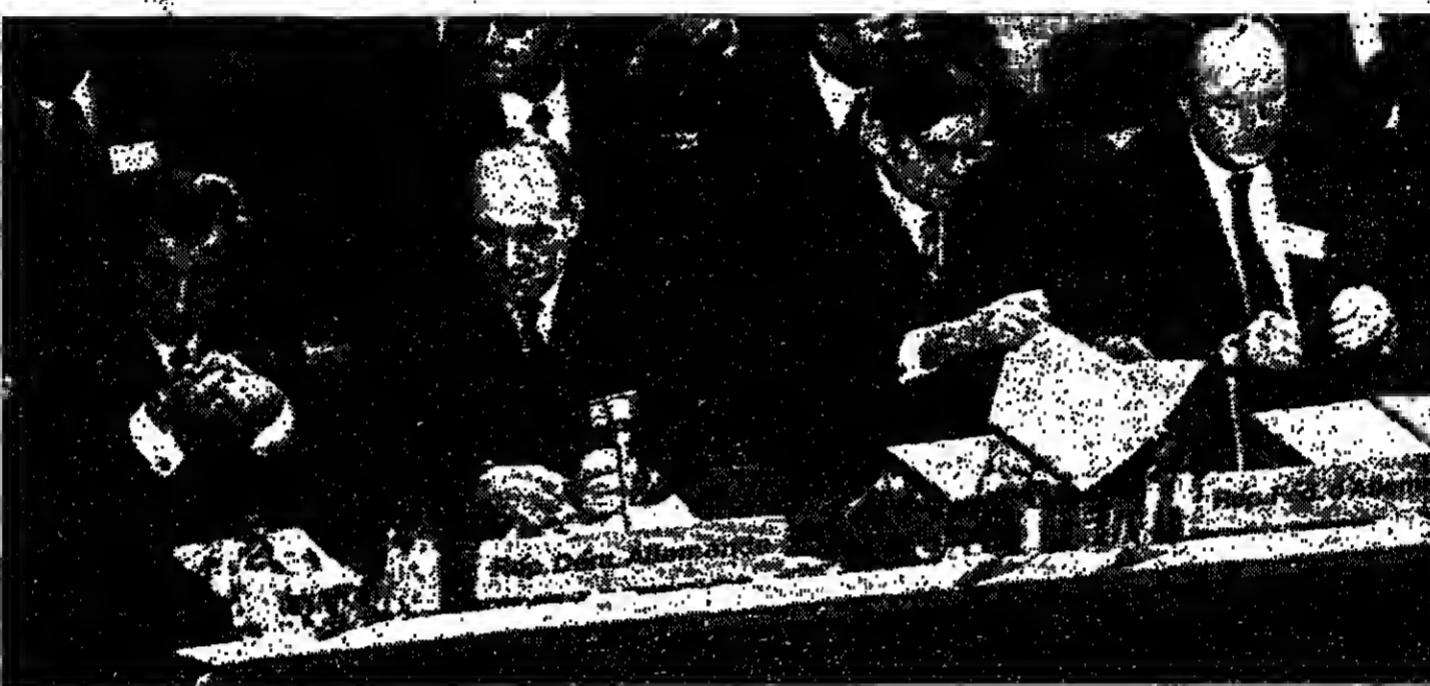
One month ago they occupied Saravane for the first time since Communist forces took it over one year ago. But on Nov. 14, two battalions of North Vietnamese counterattacked and drove the Vietnamese troops out again.

During most of the intervening time Saravane has been subjected to air attacks. An American spokesman said that Laotian government T-34 jets, which are often flown by American pilots, had hit the town, and he confirmed that the town was also bombed by American planes.

State Department officials said that the lifting of the ban removes the last U.S.-imposed obstacle to travel to China. Although some U.S. passports printed years ago are still being issued restricting travel to China, the prohibition was lifted by the secretary of state in 1969 and is no longer valid.



Associated Press



Associated Press

SIDE-BY-SIDE: Two German delegations at Helsinki left, East Germany's Siegfried Bock and Heinz Gelzner, and West Germany's Guido Brunner and Detlev Schell.

## Peking Accord Still Needed U.S. Lifts Plane, Ship Ban to China

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WPT).—President Nixon today lifted a 22-year-old ban on travel by aircraft and ships to China.

The easing of the rigid restrictions on commercial traffic to China is the latest overture of political significance by the United States in a series that gained momentum with Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking in February.

The unilateral move now leaves it up to China to permit American carriers to enter Chinese ports and airfields.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler, who announced the move, said it reflected Mr. Nixon's intention to review existing restrictions on trade and travel to China in an effort to broaden opportunities for contacts between Chinese and American people."

State Department officials said that the lifting of the ban removes the last U.S.-imposed obstacle to travel to China. Although some U.S. passports printed years ago are still being issued restricting travel to China, the prohibition was lifted by the secretary of state in 1969 and is no longer valid.

Korean War Move

Most of these restrictions were imposed in 1950 during the Korean War, when Chinese troops crossed the Korean border to aid North Korea.

Today's move was not expected to result in any immediate commercial benefit to American carriers. First, Peking must give approval to any American aircraft or ships that wish to enter China. State Department officials said that they had no indication that China would provide necessary permission because the move was made without advance consultation with the Peking government.

These officials also said that there were no current plans for detailed intergovernmental discussions or negotiations that would be required for establishing regular air service. They indicated, however, that if China showed any interest in permitting American carriers to establish scheduled service, there was no doubt that such talks could begin.

Prince Souvanna said that most U.S. air strikes were in support of the government troops and forces sponsored by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency who were engaged in fighting Communist forces.

American officials in Vietnam said that the CIA-paid troops under orders to retake the provincial capital of Saravane in southern Laos had reported that the town was under their control.

Industry sources said that at least four American commercial airlines have expressed their interest in obtaining routes to China. Currently, charter flights

are authorized to request landing permission, but an intergovernmental agreement would be required for scheduled flights.

The establishment of any U.S. commercial air service to China would imply reciprocal rights for Chinese aircraft. An indication that China is interested in expanding its international air service was seen in Peking's purchase last October of 10 Boeing 707 airliners.

American flag ships would require port permission from the Chinese, just as Chinese ships would need U.S. permission to enter American ports. State Department officials indicated that such permission would be forthcoming from the U.S. side if requested.

The unilateral move now leaves it up to China to permit American carriers to enter Chinese ports and airfields.

U.S. companies have already sold to China more than 700,000 tons of grain, in corn and wheat, but unlike the grain sales to the Soviet Union, there is no requirement that any of it be carried in American flag ships.

The speed of light has been measured to an accuracy 100 times greater than before, according to the National Bureau of Standards.

The measurement was achieved by the bureau's laboratories in Boulder, Colo., using a laser technique described last January.

The speed of light is the basis of astronomical distance measurements and is often a constant in physics. The new determination gave a speed of 186,283,396 miles a second with an estimated error margin no greater than 3.6 feet a second.

The previous margin was 300 feet a second.

At a dinner in honor of the opening, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen called the opening of deliberations a "historic event" and expressed hope that through the talks "we can liberate ourselves from a heavy past and begin a new era."

Heritage of War

Calling Finland one of the countries "lucky enough to have been able to liberate itself from the heritage of World War II," Mr. Kekkonen said that Finland nevertheless had felt the "fear and insecurities from which all European countries had suffered."

"We are ready to rejoice at anything," said the Finnish president, "that leads to the disappearance of outmoded prejudices and outdated fears."

The task of these preparatory talks will be to establish the agenda for full negotiations, probably sometime next year, on security and cooperation in Europe. First, however, the ambassadors here must settle a moment of procedural questions on which wide differences still exist.

One of the more difficult is certain to be how the full conference is to be convened, whether through a summit meeting, as the Soviet Union desires, or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Some of the rebel Conservatives are dedicated opponents of Britain's entry into the Common Market. They are expected to extend their opposition in coming weeks to a point on such matters as conformity to Continental standards on the size of trucks permitted on British roads.

On the Labor and Liberal side, there was concern about prospects for black Commonwealth immigrants. The opposition MPs said there should be no discrimination against Commonwealth residents of any color.

Governor leaders gave them reassurances, stressing that Commonwealth citizens would still have advantages over aliens entering Britain, including the right to vote.

Commonwealth residents, they noted, would not have to register with British police, but all other foreigners, including those from Commonwealth countries, would be subject to police control.

The strike decision was announced after six hours of discussion among leaders of the Association of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The new train, designed to run at least 155 miles an hour, had stood idle on the track since last summer because of a union pay demand.

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## Argentine President Lauds Peace Role Taken by Peron

Buenos Aires, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—President Alejandro Lanusse said today that he believed former dictator Juan Peron had made a positive contribution to pacifying the country since he returned from exile six days ago.

Gen. Lanusse was replying to questions at his first press conference since the 77-year-old former president set foot on Argentine soil after 17 years in exile abroad.

Gen. Lanusse was sentenced to life imprisonment under the Peron regime and served four years until the army ousted Mr. Peron in 1955.

In reply to a further question, Gen. Lanusse said that it was very likely that the state of siege—a mild form of martial law—in force in Argentina since 1969 would be lifted early next month.

### Elections Promised

But he added this would "depend on the attitude of the political forces contributing toward pacification." The military junta headed by Gen. Lanusse has promised elections in March to return the country to civilian rule.

Gen. Lanusse said that he would not be a presidential candidate in the March elections and indicated that he thought that Mr. Peron also would not run.

Gen. Lanusse refused a clear reply to the question of whether the armed forces would allow Mr. Peron to be president again.

He repeated a statement that the government would carefully analyze any unanimous request from all political factions for the scrapping of the Aug. 25 deadline under which Mr. Peron is barred from being a candidate in the March election.

Unanimity, he said, was "not a probable hypothesis," indicating that he thought that the question never would arise.



AP. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse

Police seized nearly 100 Peronists demonstrators today in the first clash near the Peron villa in a suburb of Buenos Aires.

A group of several hundred persons were stopped at a police checkpoint. When they refused orders to go back and tried to break through, police fired tear gas grenades and policemen charged.

Most of those detained were seized in skirmishes near the checkpoint but others also were taken from the railroad station, 700 yards from the house. Mr. Peron and his third wife, Isabel, moved into Saturday.

Earlier this week, security forces restricted the number allowed into the block at any given time following complaints from neighbors in the residential suburb of Vicente Lopez.

### Plot Alleged

A government statement later said that the measures were taken because information had been received that "extremist elements had infiltrated the Peronist youth movement with the aim of attacking the ex-president."

The \$80,000 villa purchased for Mr. Peron by his Justicialists movement stands only 10 blocks from President Lanusse's official residence. Mr. Peron moved into the villa on Saturday, the day after he arrived here.

No action was taken by police when thousands of enthusiastic Peronists gathered in front of the villa at the weekend.

### Old Tactics Avoided

Since his arrival, Mr. Peron has not engaged in the rabble-rousing tactics that made him hated by millions while in power.

Instead, he has conferred with leaders of other political parties, many of whom were jailed or fled the country during his regime.

## Paris Eases Ex-Colonies' Debt Burden

### Cancels Repayment Of a Billion Francs

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, Nov. 22 (UPI).—France has decided to cancel one billion francs worth of debt it is owed by African countries, French President Georges Pompidou said today.

Speaking to the Upper Volta National Assembly, Mr. Pompidou said French loans to African countries in the future will be long-term and at a lower interest rate.

"My government has just made the decision to give up the recovery of repayments on capital loans and on the interest of loans granted by the Investment and Economic and Social Development Fund and which had been taken by these states during their accession to independence," Mr. Pompidou said.

"This is a question of a sum of 50 billion African francs divided among the African states and Madagascar, and in which Upper Volta had its part," he said.

"Such a measure, which represents for France an important financial effort, responds to our desire not to aggravate the indebtedness of your countries and thus to liberate funds for better usage," Mr. Pompidou said.

The money was lent to more than a dozen former French colonies in Africa.

Describing France's plan to lower the interest rate and prolong the periods of repayment in a new loan policy, Mr. Pompidou said that some industrial countries' loan programs would soon make debtor countries pay as much in annual interest as they are receiving in aid.

He said France's move was aimed at lightening this debt burden. He said that monetary crises over the past year had aggravated the burden.

"I add that it was never our intention to impose [our aid] on anyone and that it was the result of reciprocal engagements freely taken between sovereign states," Mr. Pompidou said.

Later, Mr. Pompidou and his wife flew to Lomé, capital of Togo, where he will make a two-day official stop and end his two-nation visit to Africa.

Washington shares Saigon's concerns on some, but by no means all of the outstanding issues, especially the South Vietnamese demand that all North Vietnamese troops be pulled out as part of the cease-fire accord.

Taken at face value, that line would suggest that the current secret talks have not made much progress in resolving problems raised by Saigon.

The sources also indicated that the secret talks are trying to work out an agreement about exactly what kind of elections should take place and their timetable in South Vietnam after a cease-fire. The draft accord leaves this major problem to the coexisting Saigon and Viet Cong governments to work out after a cease-fire, a situation that theoretically could allow the Viet Cong to block a strong presidential government and delay the establishment of even a weaker regime for many months.

### Victory Fears

Saigon is still said to fear that acceptance of the October draft accord would signify total victory for the Communists and that language acceptable to both sides should be found to reflect the basic stalemate characterizing the conflict.

Meanwhile, French President Georges Pompidou took time off from his official visit to Upper Volta in West Africa to defend Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann against charges of being prejudiced in favor of Hanoi. The current issue of *Newsweek* said that William J. Porter, the U.S. ambassador to the formal peace talks, had said that the United States no longer trusted Mr. Schumann and that as a consequence, the United States had vetoed Paris as the site of the international conference that is to be held within 30 days of a Vietnam cease-fire.

Mr. Porter denied the *Newsweek* assertions earlier this week. But Mr. Pompidou told newsmen that he found it "incredible that anyone could imagine we would change our foreign minister as a result of the intervention of another government, even a friendly and allied government. This would, in fact, be the best way of strengthening the minister in his post."

U.S. Preference

Despite the denials, it is well known that U.S. officials involved in the Vietnam negotiations increasingly have dealt with André Bettencourt, who, in July, was appointed "minister delegated to the foreign minister," rather than with Mr. Schumann.

Mr. Pompidou himself felt obliged to reformulate French policy on Indochina in a September news conference, which was visibly more even-handed than Mr. Schumann's early statements fully backing the Communists' demands of that period for a three-segment coalition government.

A university spokesman quoted John Mulke of the State Department's Office of Soviet Affairs as saying it was in retaliation for the Soviet government's refusal to allow two U.S. Embassy officials to travel to a Russian city of a size comparable to Charlotte, which has a population of 250,000.

Mr. Nesterov arrived at the Charlotte airport two hours before his scheduled talk and was informed that his request to make the trip had been rejected.

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## Obituaries

## Don Loper, Former Dancer, Hollywood Clothes Designer

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Nov. 22 (AP)—Don Loper, 65, Hollywood fashion designer, died last night at St. John's Hospital here. Mr. Loper, a former dancer, designed clothes for some of the most fashionable film stars, including Marlene Dietrich, Joan Crawford, Lana Turner, Claudette Colbert and Ginger Rogers.

Mr. Loper, in partnership with Charles Norchrup, was the head of a \$25-million international business at the time of his death. While most of his line included apparel for men and women, Mr. Loper also marketed a prestigious line of accessories from handkerchiefs to jewelry and toiletries.

Mr. Loper also was an interior decorator and an accomplished concert pianist. He appeared in movies and television shows.

## Albert Post

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22 (NYT).—Albert Post, 57, an international economist for Mellon National Bank and a former official of the State Department, died Monday in Mercy Hospital here.

Mr. Post, a native of Brooklyn, joined the Foreign Economic Administration in 1943 after receiving

## Auto Stunt Man Dies

## In Flames in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—Stephen Ladd, a 22-year-old daredevil who wanted to prove himself the greatest stunt man in the world, drove to his death yesterday through a corridor of fire.

Spectators gathered at a farm just outside London stood amazed as Mr. Ladd successfully took his motorcycle through a 160-foot tunnel of blazing straw. But then the stunt man turned around and his engine stalled on an unscheduled return trip. He died in the flames before attendant firemen could reach him.

## William Jonson

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT).—William Jonson, 51, conductor and choral specialist, died yesterday at Leroy Hospital of cirrhosis of the liver.

Mr. Jonson had worked in the rental and performance department of G. Schirmer, music publishers, for some time before his death. From 1945 through 1965, he was prominently identified with choral music here and also as a conductor of opera and musical comedy productions.

A native of McAlester, Okla., he came to New York in the 1940s to do graduate piano study at the Juilliard School after having earned degrees from Oklahoma Baptist University and the University of Oklahoma.

In 1945, he became accompanist of the Collegiate Chorale, which was then conducted by Robert Shaw, eventually became an assistant to Mr. Shaw, and, in 1949, took over direction of the Collegiate Chorale for a year while Mr. Shaw was on a leave of absence.

## Phil Baxter

DALLAS, Nov. 22 (AP).—Phil Baxter, 76, a composer whose songs were introduced by such band leaders as Guy Lombardo and Phil Harris, died yesterday. Some of his songs were: "I've Got a Gal Seven Feet Tall," "Piccolo Pete," and "The Ding-Dong Daddy From Dumas."

Robert H. Fletcher  
BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 22 (AP).—Robert H. Fletcher, 37, Western



Raymond Souplex, as police Commissaire Bourrel.

poet and writer best known for his song "Don't Fence Me In," died Monday in Escondido, Calif.

He retired in 1964 as public relations manager for the Mon-tane Power Co.

## Raymond Souplex

PARIS, Nov. 22 (CET).—Raymond Souplex, 71, known to millions of Frenchmen as Commissaire Bourrel, a patient and old-fashioned television detective, died today.

His real name was Raymond Guillemin. In addition to acting, Mr. Souplex had written many songs, four operettas, a radio series and "so many sketches I've forgotten them."

He had appeared in more than 50 episodes of the French television series "The Last Five Minutes" as Bourrel, a role he first played 16 years ago. He said, according to *France-Soir*, that before Bourrel he had made three or four films a year, but that after Bourrel he was so typecast that he had no more film roles. He told himself to be Bourrel to the end.

The role became the man and his neighbors in Montmartre often spoke to him in the street: "Hello, Commissaire Bourrel, how are you today?"

## French Millionaire,

## Drug User, Kills Self

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP).—A millionaire French society figure, arrested last year with his young wife on narcotics charges, shot and killed himself in his Paris apartment today, police announced.

Dr. Albert Debarge, 56, was on provisional liberty awaiting the trial. He and his wife, Josiane, 25, were arrested almost a year ago for possession of drugs. Police said that Dr. Debarge confessed to have been using drugs for many years.

Dr. Debarge made a fortune in pharmaceuticals after World War II before selling out to an American company for a reported \$15 million.

The document expresses support for the concept of passive restraint while protesting an alleged lack of testing of air bags by ordinary drivers. The report also charged that their potential effectiveness is restricted and denounced a purported promotional campaign based on "conjecture . . . misleading statements and inadequate disclosure of test results."

The facts and issues on which the AAA and the agency spokesman, an aide to Administrator Douglas W. Toms, disagreed included:

• The failure rate of the bags in public demonstrations "is almost 100 percent," the AAA charged. "Way off," the agency spokesman replied. Only lastly, he said, three air bags in a General Motors experimental

## Auto Association, U.S. Agency Clash on Efficacy of Air Bags

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (CET).—The American Automobile Association has accused the Department of Transportation of playing a "statistical shell game with human lives" to support its ruling that 1976 cars must be equipped with air bags or equivalent restraints to protect occupants against injury or death.

A 52-page AAA report—*"When Politics and Safety Mix: The Selling of the Air Bag"*—that repeatedly accused DOT of having misled the public drew an immediate, angry countercharge last weekend. The AAA report is "misleading," "one-sided" and "full of inaccuracies and outright misstatements of fact," a spokesman for DOT's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration told a reporter.

The exchange of charges and recriminations extends a turbulent controversy over air bags, which inflate between a vehicle occupant and interior hardware within 1/25th of a second after a sensing device sends a message that there has been a frontal collision of a certain minimal force.

The Safety Administration has set a safety standard for all seating positions in cars manufactured after Aug. 15, 1975, to provide occupants with "passive protection, that is, protection that they do not need to activate as they now do with, say, lap belts."

The standard does not specify air bags. The Safety Administration says it leaves the door open for other passive restraints; the AAA says that "only the air bag is expected to be able to meet" the specifications.

## Suspension Demanded

The association report, which was preceded by a more limited attack by the Automobile Club of Michigan, demands that DOT "immediately and indefinitely suspend the passive-restraint requirement."

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The facts and issues on which the AAA and the agency spokesman, an aide to Administrator Douglas W. Toms, disagreed included:

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• The AAA termed it "indisputable" that lap belts and shoulder harnesses—when worn—are effective not only in frontal crashes but in other crash modes not yet even addressed by the air bag.

The federal spokesman emphasized that the word "frontal" may not convey that the passive-restraint standard requires protection as much as 30 degrees to either side from the front-center of the car. Collisions in such a range account for at least 64 percent of all fatal accidents, he said.

• A major pharmaceutical firm seeks an experienced scientist to live in Central France and act as liaison between a French-based research project group and its U.S. headquarters.

The successful candidate preferably will have a PhD in Pharmacology or a related field and a minimum of 5 years experience in a scientific, managerial position with an American pharmaceutical company.

He will have worked in France and be familiar with the French approach to basic scientific work in pharmaceutical product development and the clinical use of drugs.

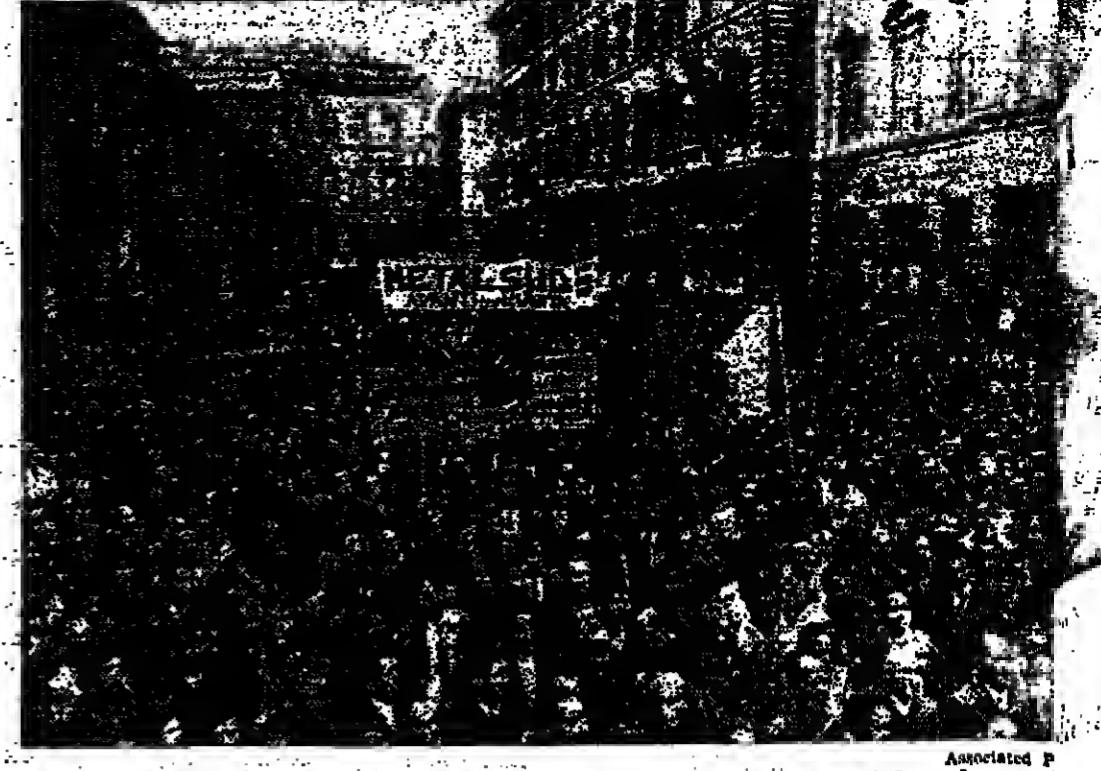
He should also have an understanding of U.S. drug documentation requirements.

Fluency in French and English scientific language is a must with fluency in German desirable.

Excellent starting salary and benefits including relocation.

Direct resume with salary requirements in confidence to:

BOX 3,552, HERALD PARIS



ROMAN PROTEST—State employees, firemen, construction and metal workers marching yesterday for variety of reasons, mostly demanding better pay and labor contri-

3 Million Strike  
In Italy, Airport In Rome Snarled

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Three million Italians walked off their jobs today, including airline employees striking to protest problems caused by other strikes at Rome's Fiumicino Airport.

The nation's 300,000 civil servants started a 48-hour strike—although some customs workers ignored the walkout—and 14 million metal workers struck for eight hours.

About 300,000 bank clerks struck and 12 million construction workers began area-by-area strikes.

Sources close to the investigation, begun last May, report widespread evidence that the agency's offices have been engaged in narcotics traffic, gun smuggling, sexual exploitation of women aliens and the sale and falsification of documents.

They also report evidence of close ties between some high immigration officials and persons described by federal authorities as members of organized crime.

Catering to a Convict

The investigation has received evidence that:

• A regional commissioner used his official vehicle to personally supply women to a convict serving a three-year federal sentence and was also observed by two immigration service investigators dining out with the convict who was then supposed to be incarcerated.

• Two immigration officials had concealed their own criminal records. A regional commissioner, recently retired, had been convicted of murder in El Paso, Texas, and an overseas district director, still on the job, had been convicted of armed robbery in San Antonio, Texas.

• A district director in the East overruled an immigration investigator and directed another investigator to approve the application of an illegal alien linked to organized crime, despite evidence that the application was fraudulent.

Five Indictments

None of these officials could be reached for comment.

A federal grand jury has al-

Wide Corruption Is Report  
In U.S. Immigration Service

By Martin Tolchin

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The U.S. attorney here is conducting a nationwide investigation into alleged corruption in the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The investigation, called Operation Clean Sweep, has probed the activities of more than 180 officials of the service, ranging from the agency's headquarters in Washington to lonely border outposts and lavish offices overseas.

Most of these cases involve low and middle-level personnel, but the investigation now focusing on the reaches of the immigration

service.

"They're scared," Noel I. D.

criminal investigator for immigration agency, said of targets of Operation Clean Sweep.

"There's never been an investigation like this before, with much evidence coming in."

Mr. Doran, who is also South regional vice-president of a union of immigration employees, was al-

lived up to with the pervasive corruption they had found in the service.

Confirmation Withheld

Robert Rizzo, the assistant attorney who is conducting investigation, will neither confirm nor deny the existence of Operation Clean Sweep. The investigation is being conducted her cause, although the leading officials are now posted around the world, many were stationed in Southwest at the time of a legged conspiracy.

The investigation has received evidence that some relatively paid immigration agency offi-

cials have extensive holdings in estate and securities. An area district director has mar-

to acquire a \$1-million condo

in San Antonio, Texas, while another officer in Southwest has been found to own extensive land holdings.

In El Paso, Operation Clean Sweep has led to the arrest of immigration agency criminal investigators who secured alien jobs as housekeepers

allegedly demanding—and re-

ing—their sexual favors. In

Southwest, an immigration in-

vestigator reportedly wrongfully released illegal alien and began

with her.

Irish, British Airline Tighten Security

DUBLIN, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Airlines operating between Britain and Ireland today introduced stringent security measures to eliminate the possibility of a jack or bomb threat.

The move followed an ins-

ition to the British airlines by

Ministry of Defense in London

carried out checks on all British registered aircraft flying to

from the Irish Republic.

Northern Ireland, Aer Lingus

also took precautions.

## Park Expresses

## Appreciation on

## S. Korean Ballot

SEOUL, Nov. 22 (AP).—President Chung Hee Park thanked South Koreans today for approving a new constitution that allows him to remain in office indefinitely and extends his powers.

With 97 percent of the estimated 14 million ballots counted in yesterday's referendum, 12,863,468 voters favored the new constitution, while 1,087,965 opposed it. About 1.6 million persons did not vote.

Meanwhile, negotiators for the

North and South Korean

Red Cross organizations met in Seoul

for the fourth round of their

efforts to reunite the estimated 10 million families separated since 1945 by the partition of the Korean peninsula.

The move followed an ins-

ition to the British airlines by

Ministry of Defense in London

carried out checks on all British registered aircraft flying to

from the Irish Republic.

Northern Ireland, Aer Lingus

also took precautions.

## Rhine Waters Ebb

SONN, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—

Wooly precipitations along the

Rhine, Europe's busiest waterway,

relaxed today after authori-

ties reported the river level was

falling from yesterday's dangerous

crest.

Yes you'll need them to enjoy

the best skiing!

26,000 acres spread over four mountain ranges, 44 miles of ski runs all linked by 15 ski lifts.

And for the addicts,

plenty of virgin snow.

Flaine the international snow resort.



**EYSKENS RESIGNS**—Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens mobbed by newsmen at the time after he resigned following split in coalition over nation's language problem.

## Eyskens Resigns Over Language Problem

**S.** Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gaston Eyskens resigned his Social Christian Union split over Belgian problems between Flemish and French communities. The latest crisis followed almost continuous consultations between government and party leaders in the past two weeks. Differences emerged between the coalition partners as well as between Flemish and the Walloon, or French-speaking, groups.

Political sources said main points of friction were:

first the Senate and, second, Mr. Eyskens said between the government majority parties of points had proved "It appeared agreeable," he said. spokesman said, "This is his answer." The automatically have government's resignations turned them downing the cabinet to efforts. Political King Baudouin was announced his decision in his government was formed Jan. 20.

## Crisis Years: Psychologists, Alas, of Middle Life

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

TON, Nov. 22 (NYT)—"men often suffer a crisis in their 30s, at least those of teen-age a psychologist has on studies spanning decades in the United States, a crisis period from 30s marriages break careers get derailments and suicides increase. This is the

Ken Rogers, a trained at the University who is now of business administration, Cleveland State University, and its results about persons' decreases on earlier crises of life," he said lecture at the National Institute of Mental Health. A gap of knowledge into human events even these two areas from midskirt told the psychologist.

**Risk Period** Interview. Dr. Rogers' scattered references is of middle life in psychology, but that. His studies, Institute Clinic, after population Nassau County, N.Y., critical support to a end.

studies it appears particularly high-risk ones unhappy extremes and other mal life comes when are in their 30s. to show this to be the young professional man may himself as not on a upward but on a to nothing but death. The result may selection of career, a sudden rash of even attempted

interviews with predominantly populations in Nassau County, as well as on divorces in Ingoldon from 1965 to 1970. Dr. Rogers said, general phenomena, particularly age group and to any one line of persons, of the middle crisis.

**t Flaine  
o two days  
are ever alike**

Intensive skiing if you like. But there's the Art Center too, and the swimming pool, the sauna, concerts, night clubs. And lots of friendly people you'll never want to leave. Flaine the international snow resort, in a class by itself. Hts-Savoie France (Geneva 44 mi.).

## Terrorists First Poison Dog, Then Kill Master in Ulster

**BELFAST**, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Gunmen poisoned an Ulster militiaman's pet dog early today, then silently assassinated the part-time soldier when he returned home from late duty, the army said.

A neighbor discovered Samuel Porter's bullet-riddled body lying outside the house when he arrived to take one of the man's two young daughters to school. The family's dog, its body contorted in death, lay nearby.

An army spokesman said that Mr. Porter's family slept through the attack in a small village 50 miles northwest of Belfast and that the killers might have used guns with silencers.

The 30-year-old militiaman, a Protestant, was the second man killed in less than 24 hours, raising the toll in three years of Ulster violence to 638 persons slain.

### Second Killing

In the other death, gunmen firing through a window killed a Catholic man sitting in his kitchen in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood of Belfast last night.

There were two bombings in downtown Belfast today. One blast set fire to a printing plant, and flames gutted the six-story building. A telephoned warning enabled police to evacuate the plant, so there were no casualties.

The other bomb, planted by

four gunmen, destroyed a car showroom. An elderly woman was hospitalized for shock and cuts.

Another man was found lying on a road in County Antrim early today with bullet wounds in the stomach, an arm and a leg. Police said he was shot minutes after he left his home 35 miles north of Belfast.

"We don't know anything else except he was found on the road," a spokesman said.

In Dublin, the government asked the Irish parliament to pass a bill giving courts in the republic more freedom to take action against the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The bill would shift much of the onus from the state to an accused IRA member to prove he was not in the organization.

Ireland government criticism simultaneously provoked an inquiry into why an interview with IRA leader Sean MacStiofain was broadcast by the government-sponsored radio network.

The investigation was ordered under the Offenses Against the State Act, which makes it illegal to publicize the IRA and other illegal groups.

Mr. MacStiofain, leader of the IRA's Provisional wing, was arrested shortly after the interview was broadcast Sunday.

Since then he has been staging a hunger strike in jail, which he said he would maintain until his release.

## Defense Assailed Law

## Tough Penalties in French Abortion Case

By Jonathan C. Randal

**PARIS**, Nov. 22 (UPI)—A court in the dingy Paris suburb of Bobigny today handed down suspended sentences against two women and discharged two others in a case which has aroused France's conscience about the nation's strict anti-abortion laws.

Theoretically, the four women were on trial for aiding and abetting the 17-year-old daughter of one of them to undergo an abortion.

But, thanks to the aggressive defense carried out by leftist lawyer Gisele Halimi, the real defendant was the French government, which steadfastly has refused to reform a tough law adopted after World War I. The 1920 law allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger.

Indicative of the changing mood in France were the witnesses the defense called to defend Mrs. Micheline Chevalier, herself the ill-paid mother of three illegitimate children, who sought out an abortion when her daughter, Marie-Claire, dis-

covered she was pregnant.

**Prominent Women**

In addition to such Gallic women's liberation champions as author Simone de Beauvoir and actresses Delphine Seyrig and Francoise Fabian, the witnesses included two Nobel Prize winners, Jacques Monod and Francois Jacob; biologist Jean Rostand; two

leading Paris doctors, and a parliamentary deputy.

The thrust of their testimony was that the present law—which allows abortion only when the mother's life is in danger—is medieval in its conception and discriminatory along class lines, since better-off Frenchwomen can go to Switzerland or London for abortions.

The verdict went only part way toward satisfying the defense, for if all the women avoided prison terms or fines, the court nonetheless found them guilty of contravening the law, albeit under extenuating circumstances.

Mrs. Halimi said: "A step has been made toward doing away with an obsolete law," which lays down fines ranging from \$72 to \$14,200 and prison terms of six months to 10 years.

### No Hurry

However, the present government is in no apparent hurry to revise the law, especially within four months of nationwide elections.

Moreover, the government has been dragging its heels in even applying the timid 1967 legislation authorizing contraception and theoretically providing public funds for birth-control information centers. There is no sex education in French schools.

Central to government thinking is the old Gaullist theme that France's population, now

around the 53-million mark, should double in order to provide the nation with the economic base required for what is perceived to be great-power status.

By comparison, elements in the Catholic Church of France have been much less systematic in their opposition to reforming the law.

However, the government attitude goes a long way to explaining why a recent study indicated that only 6 percent of French women of child-bearing age use any form of contraceptive and why the estimated number of illegal abortions carried out annually varies from 350,000 to two million.

Michel Rocard, a left-wing Socialist splinter group's only parliamentary deputy, has proposed legislation for free abortion for all women.

In legal circles there is thought to be little chance that such liberal legislation could be adopted within the next five years. But the present case may be one of the last in which the state seeks to condemn those involved in abortions.

Marie-Claire, who was acquitted on abortion charges several weeks ago, was one of the 500 to 600 persons who have been tried annually in recent years. Only a generation ago, some 5,000 defendants a year had to answer for such charges.



# When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

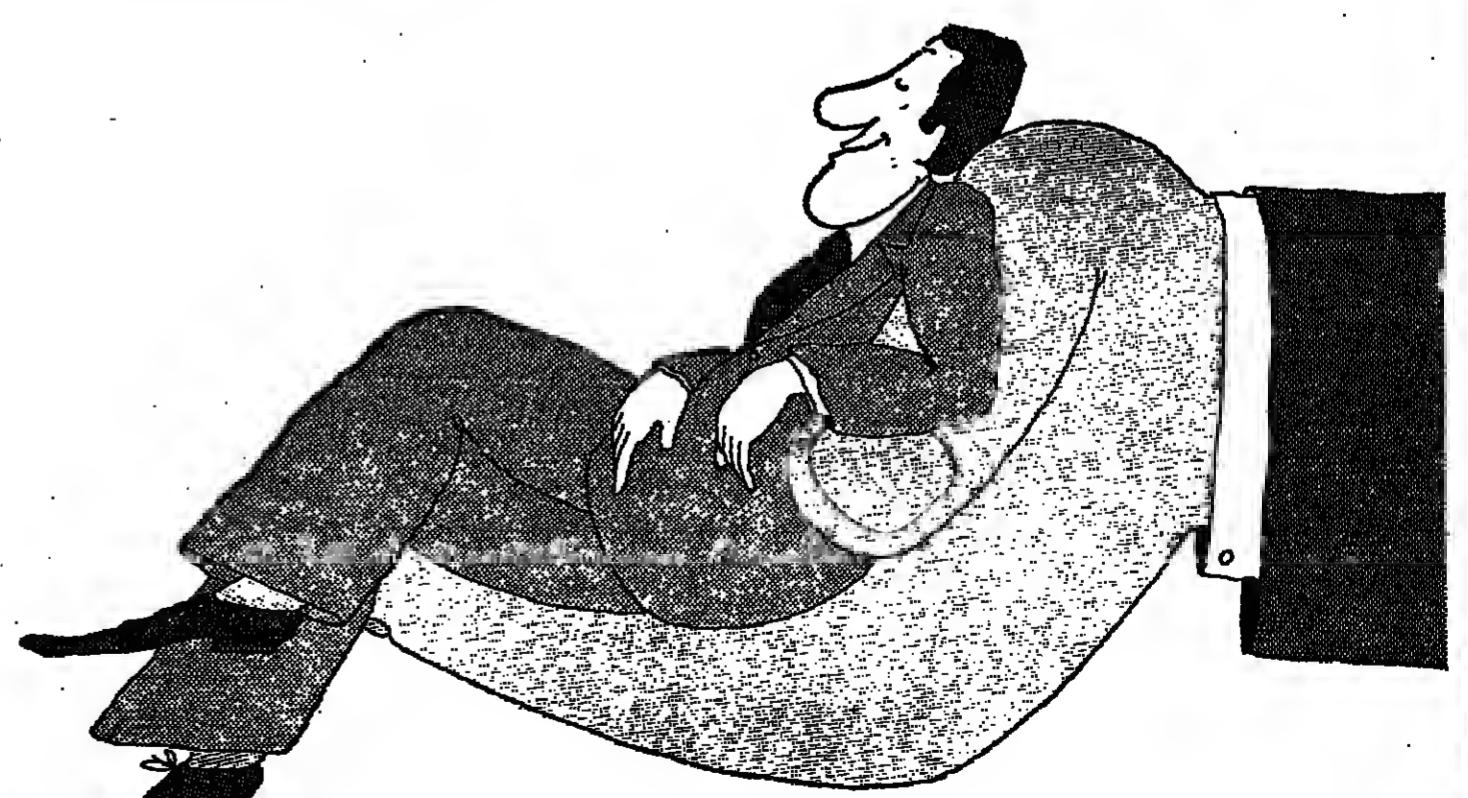
And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible. That means the attention

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed.

Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

**AIR FRANCE**



# Air France understands

## Needless Deaths in Baton Rouge

The story of the killing of two students at Southern University at Baton Rouge last week began unfolding with a depressing familiarity. Students, brought to a heightened moral consciousness by the events of the Sixties, were protesting something real in the world. In this case it was the inequality of treatment between white students and black students in the Louisiana system of higher education. At Kent State, it was the war. At Orangeburg, South Carolina, it was the segregation of places of public accommodation near the South Carolina State campus. At Jackson State, it was long simmering racial problems brought to a boil by the war. When the students gathered, or took over buildings, the authorities—sometimes the local police, sometimes the national guard, sometimes the state police and sometimes a combination of the three—were called in.

In all of those instances, shots were fired, students were killed and the official explanations immediately began to flow. The explanations were predictable. The students had been obnoxious and provocative . . . Maybe they'd fired first . . . but even if they hadn't it was impossible for the authorities to have fired the fatal shots . . . And even if they had, it wasn't their fault. Then follow public lamentations, funerals,

mourning, fruitless investigations . . . and silence . . . until the next time.

At Baton Rouge last week, the scenario began in the same dreary and infuriating way until it was pierced by refreshing—but later regretted—candor by Gov. Edwin W. Edwards. He told Nicholas Chris of the Los Angeles Times and the three representatives of the community relations service of the Department of Justice, "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired." He also said the deputies were "scared to death" and poorly trained for the confrontation. Although an official inquiry into the matter is now scheduled, very little more truth than that is likely to be shed.

And, the sad thing about it is that it was all so predictable. Very few law enforcement forces in the country are prepared to deal with large groups of students whom they perceive to be hostile and threatening. This is particularly true in the South when the law enforcement forces are white and the students are black. Better training of the forces likely to be called to such campuses would be of some help no doubt. But there is only one sure way to prevent future killings and that is to take the bullets out of the guns. Rifles, in our view, have no place on college campuses nor does live ammunition. Tear gas alone has always worked very well.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Operation Tiger

Two days after he took office as the first prime minister of Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman banned the killing of the Bengal tiger and the export of its skin. Considering the dire state of the new nation, the act was a lofty recognition of the interrelationship of all forms of life. But unless a campaign undertaken by the government of India and the World Wildlife Fund is a striking success, the last Bengal tiger will nevertheless have vanished from the earth before another decade has passed.

Poaching, poisoning and remorseless encroachment on the tiger's habitat have reduced its numbers so staggeringly that the 40,000 specimens in India alone in the 1930s have shrunk to a hapless band of 1,800 or so, with a few hundred more still roaming the forests of Nepal and Bangladesh. The Indochinese tiger is doing hardly better—around 2,000—and the Caspian, Sumatran

and Javan members of the family are now counted only by the dozen. They are at the very brink of extinction.

"Operation tiger" is an attempt to raise funds to rescue the species, chiefly by expanding sanctuaries in India, Nepal and Bangladesh where the tiger might conceivably revive in a protected but natural habitat. Every tiger, it is estimated, needs 10 square miles, with water, cover and wildlife to sustain itself and encourage reproduction.

The campaign to save the tiger does not remotely imply failure to recognize the crying social needs of that other animal—man. But the saving of tigers—and whales and wolves, for that matter—is more than a cultural and esthetic compulsion. All the flora and fauna of the earth form an endlessly complex web of life, which man tears at his peril.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### French A-Tests in Pacific

If nations of the world are serious about stopping France from carrying out any further Pacific tests, they must do more than just pass resolutions at the UN General Assembly. One answer lies in exerting maximum possible pressure on France, through normal diplomatic channels, against its continued nuclear tests in the South Pacific, or anywhere else in the world. The pressure should come primarily from countries in this region, acting jointly instead of severally, who should plainly tell Paris that these explosions constitute a serious threat to France's good relations with Asian nations.

—From The South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

### Prospect of Peace

The tantalizing prospect of peace in Indochina seems to be turning into something more tangible now that Mr. Nixon has been re-elected. Saigon's foreign minister, Mr. Van Lam, said, "It does seem as if there might be a definite possibility of peace." His reason was that there was a new trend in international relations. What that really means is that the United States is no longer prepared to pursue a military solution, and one might add that the Russians are probably equally weary of the Indochina war.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### Israeli-Syrian Clash

Tuesday's fighting between Syria and Israel across the Golani Heights is not just routine retaliation. It risks having wider repercussions. The scale of claims of damage inflicted by both sides indicates this. It could lead to a break in the ceasefire along the Suez Canal, which has been unbroken since August 1970.

President Sadat's present difficulties in Egypt must increase the risk of this happening. The decision made in July to expel the Soviet military personnel has not brought the benefits that Sadat had hoped for.

Indeed such matters will have a greater part since the conference has changed its shape and character. Once commonly called simply the security conference, the gathering is now properly entitled the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meaning is that, as we are obliged to live in peace, let that peace be more than passive.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

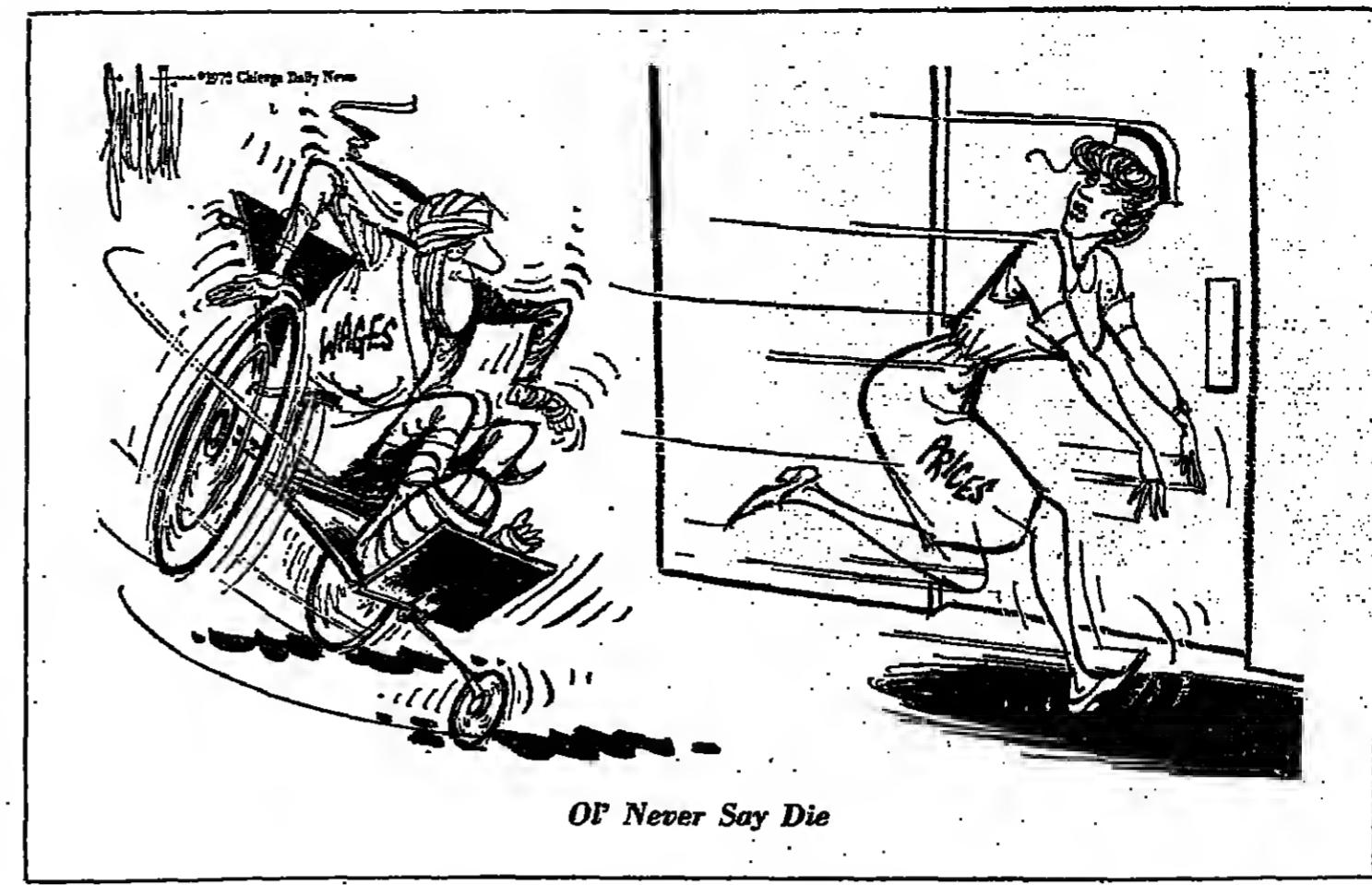
November 23, 1897

LONDON—The "prophetic eye" of the familiar English almanac known as "Old Moore's" has already taken in the year 1898. "Dire distress and trouble," we are informed, "will envelop the nations as with a garment." In America, the almanac predicts that a "fearful and bloody struggle will take place between the white and black races." The Southern States are to be deluged with blood and scenes recalling the days of '63 and '64.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1922

PARIS—The French Senate yesterday rejected female suffrage by a vote of 156 against 134, without permitting the Bill, passed by the Chamber of Deputies, to obtain a first reading. The galleries were crowded with women, one of whom, Mme. Marie Véronne, an attorney-at-law and suffrage leader, proclaimed aloud the indignation felt by all her sex, thrice shouting mockingly: "All the same, long live the Republic."



OF Never Say Die

## Electing a U.S. President—Proposal for Change

By James C. Hagerty

NEW YORK—What needs to be done to eliminate the flaws in the system by which we elect our President?

A series of basic changes should be advanced now to encourage widespread public discussion and ultimate action. While election laws are normally the province of the individual states, I believe that it is not unreasonable to assume that the Congress, responding to public demand for re-evaluation of the presidential election system, could adopt and the courts uphold a series of legislative measures that could be applicable nationwide. It may be that constitutional amendments are necessary. If so, all the more reason to start now so that they could be made effective for the 1976 elections.

For example, the voting age has already been reduced by constitutional amendment and a certain limit has been placed on campaign spending by the Congress. These actions were in the public interest, but can measures be enacted to do much more?

I believe it is feasible to urge consideration of a number of additional improvements which would reduce the length of presidential primary and election campaigns, simplify the selection of the national ticket, reduce the costs of running for those offices and lessen the time between election and inauguration:

### Proposals

(1) Eliminate the various March-through-June state primaries and establish a national primary election for the presidency on a scheduled day in the middle of June. Participation in such a primary would be limited to registered voters of individual political parties. Independent or cross-over voters from other parties would not be permitted. Candidates would be entered on the national primary ticket of their party by filing by May 1 a petition signed by an agreed number of individual party voters. On Primary Day, if no candidate won a clear-cut 50 percent majority, a run-off election would be held within two weeks between the two leading candidates, no later than June 30.

(2) Once a presidential candidate had been chosen through the national primary, the selection of the vice-presidential candidate and the adoption of a party platform could be made by a convention, to be held in July, of the members of the national committee of that party.

(3) The month of August could be devoted to formulating campaign strategy, setting up campaign headquarters in the various states, enlisting campaign workers, preparing position papers and speeches on the issues of the day, and, in general, getting prepared for the campaign.

(4) The presidential campaign

itself would officially open on Labor Day and would run eight weeks, concluding on the eighth Tuesday after that holiday, somewhere at the end of October or the first week in November.

While, quite naturally, any candidate would be expected to speak out on national and international issues from the time he is selected by his party, he would not be permitted to seek paid commercial time on radio or television or to accept out-and-out political appearances before Labor Day.

(5) Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act should be suspended or repealed during the official presidential campaign period (as it was in 1960) to permit the national television and radio networks to grant free prime time to major party candidates.

If such an arrangement were permitted, it would seem to me that a logical schedule could be worked out well in advance,

whereby the major candidates could be given at least an hour a week by the networks, hopefully at a given time and night each week.

(6) The Internal Revenue laws could be amended to permit individuals filing personal income tax returns to designate up to one dollar to the political party of their choice. It has been estimated that such designations would give major parties an appreciable amount of funds.

(7) There has been increasing criticism of the reporting of vote returns on Election Day, particularly by television and radio networks, while polls in some sections of the nation are still open. It would seem to me that there is an easy solution to still that argument. Simply establish a 24-hour voting day for presidential elections and have all polls in all states close simultaneously.

(8) Why not move up Inauguration Day to Dec. 1, or no later than Dec. 15? This would allow the incoming President over a month after election to choose his cabinet and other ranking officials, and, more importantly, give him over a month in office to prepare his first State of the Union message, his budget and the other special messages to the Congress.

These suggestions are by no means all-inclusive and certainly can be improved and amended after public study and discussion. But they are a start, and are intended to encourage an increasing number of citizens to participate in the American electoral system.

James C. Hagerty, a television executive, was press secretary to President Eisenhower. He wrote this article for The New York Times Special Features Service.

## Brandt's Europe (Continued)

By Joseph Kraft

BONN.—A couple of hundred people were asked to join Willy Brandt at his official residence here in Bonn hours after the election which brought him back to office by a landslide. Among them were three Democratic U.S. Senators, including Edward Kennedy, who were on hand for an international conference.

But I didn't see one Republican. And though their absence was an oversight rather than a slur, it shows how little the West Germans have been prepared for the reuniting of ties between the United States and Western Europe which President Nixon has placed at the top of his international agenda for the second term.

Chancellor Brandt could play the critical role in reconciliation. He has emerged as the spokesman of Europe, a statesman armed with moral authority, a solid majority, and the backing of country with a sound economy. Moreover, his political interest can be shaped to dovetail easily with those of Washington and Paris and London.

With respect to Washington, the chancellor still has an interest in continuing America's military presence in Germany a barrier against Communist pressure. He and his countrymen are willing to pay some price for American security umbrella.

With respect to Paris, the chancellor still has an interest in continuing America's military presence in Germany a barrier against Communist pressure. He and his countrymen are willing to pay some price for American security umbrella.

If Mr. Brandt asserted influence in those directions, an obvious transatlantic bargain would emerge. The United States would undertake to maintain forces in Europe for a long period. The Europeans would afford the United States wider access to their markets, and continuing support in maintaining monetary stability. The reconciliation the President would thus be achieved.

The trouble is that the Brandt government seems wholly unaware of these possibilities. Judging by my talk, this is the West German view:

West Germany has a continuing interest in an American military presence on the Continent. But the need for that presence has been diminished by the armaments bonfire struck in Eastern Europe, and even more, by the agreements reached between President Nixon and the Russians at the summit. The logic of the summit meetings, the West Germans say, is that there will not be a big war in Europe.

### Bonn's Role

The West Germans are equally skeptical about any big new developments in Western Europe. They claim the Common Market schedule was fixed for the next year or two at the summit meeting of the nine member countries held in Paris last month. The show no interest in pushing for wider American markets or much further support for the dollar.

With all almost quiet on both the Western and Eastern fronts what foreign policy do the West Germans want? The answer is that they want to lead Western Europe into two pieces of the super-power action.

First, the West Germans want Western Europe to play a role in SALT II, the second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talk between Russia and the United States which are now getting underway in Geneva. In particular, Bonn hopes to develop a schematic for thinning out the tremendous amount of nuclear overkill that has accumulated in the middle of Europe.

The bitter struggles between the Vietnamese, the Irish, and Israel and the Arab states go on, and there is much human tragedy in Uganda and in Bangladesh. But the Egyptians have driven the Soviet technicians back home, and India and Pakistan are gradually adjusting to the territorial settlement of their war.

Back home, there are obviously deep differences between the President in the White House and the Democratic majority in the Congress over the civil rights and the social order of the people, and an impending battle, maybe even the danger of a stalemate, over future appropriations for defense and the social well-being of the population as a whole.

Still, unlike many other peoples, the Americans have short memories, accept their elections, and look to the future. They do so in a calmer atmosphere between the races and the generations, not much better but some, and with the end of the war in Vietnam, they can turn to these questions with a less emotional spirit.

For one Thanksgiving Day, and for most people but not all, it is not a bad feast. These German objectives are, of course, perfectly legitimate. But there is a question of priorities and sequence.

The view of the Nixon administration is that it is best to sort out Atlantic arrangements of economics and security before coming up against the Soviet on the bigger questions. I share that view and I hope the President will make some effort to engage Willy Brandt in his policy of reuniting in a way bound to continue the drift apart of Europe and the United States.

## Letters

### Welfare Attitude

To many Americans who have always believed in the generosity of their compatriots, Robert Donovan's article (IET Nov. 15) evoking the sad plight of the poor, will come as a great moral shock.

It is really true that affluent Americans really harbor an "Unbelievable Hatred of Welfare"? Do they really say, in such simplistic terms: My father made it, I made it, why can't they make it?

In a world where social injustice is legion, how can everybody "make it"? Some people do and some people don't like animals in the jungle!

ESTHER DELCOURT  
Paris

pears to be seeking—to go down in history as a great President—and it would soothe the souls of many who had to vote for him because no one better was offered.

RISA SUESSMAN.

More on Amnesty

In answer to Disabled American Veteran Adjutant Raymond Lipson on the question of amnesty (Letters Nov. 20), I would like to say a few words for those of us who have refused or deserted from the U.S. military service.

I wonder how many of those two million Americans who

"honorably" served, or the 350,000

casualties, don't regret wasting

years and limbs in politicians

follies. Thousands of Vietnam

veterans have organized against

the war, demonstrated and

awards back at the government

asleep.

In "fairness" to all the hun-

dreds of thousands of families

in the U.S. torn apart by the

moral conflicts of this war, let

us continue to keep sons apart

from their families; obviously

the war has not reaped enough

tragedy. "Let us not

come together" seems to be their

message.

And "keeping with the pro-

cedure of the past" implies a

continuation of imprisonment or

exile of men of conscience. I

thought men had learned some-

thing from the crucifixion of a

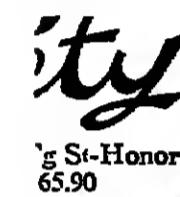
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## \$11,000 for a Bottle of Wine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT)—A group of French chefs stopped bidding last night at 50,000 francs and the jeroboam of 1870 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild went to Italian Prince Mario Ruspoli for 55,000 francs (\$11,000).

The prince, bidding by telephone hookups from Los Angeles, set a record for money paid for a jeroboam of six bottles. The previous record was \$8,600, paid by a Texan for 1929 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild a few weeks ago.

However, the chefs—Paul Bocuse, Jean Troisgros and Michel Guérard, representing a group of 11 restaurateurs called La Grande Cuisine Francaise—set a record for a single bottle of wine when they paid 30,000 francs (\$6,000) for a 1900 Chateau Ausone. The previous record had been held by an 1845 Chateau Latour, sold in New York last spring for \$5,000.

Last night's auction, held at the Espace Cardin by the Nicolas wine shop chain, was a three-nation charity sale to benefit the Venice campaign.

The auction was organized by Sotheby's of London together with their New York branch Sotheby Parke-Bernet and French auctioners Ader, Picard, Tajan, with telephone hookups to London and Los Angeles. At the last minute a New York hookup was abandoned in favor of Los Angeles.

The sale brought in about \$90,000 (452,900 francs) for Venice which will be evenly divided among the American, British and French committees for the restoration of the city.

If Prince Ruspoli's and the restaurateurs' bids represented nearly a fifth of the earnings of the sale, there were other high points such as the 2,500 francs (\$500) paid by Henry Maire for a half-bottle of 1811 Artois vin de poche (a long-lasting sweet Jura wine made from grapes dried on straw mats), and the 4,200 francs (\$840) paid by Andy MacElhone of Harry's New York Bar in Paris for three bottles of 1769 Napoleon sherry, so called because that was

the year of the emperor's birth. There were also 1820 cognacs, 1848 ports, 60-year-old kirsches, and a few Burgundies dating back to 1930, but this was essentially a sale of great Bordeaux wines from the extraordinary reserves of Nicolas's enormous cellar in the Paris suburb of Charenton.

Nicolas has been in Charenton since 1911, but the auction was also in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the company, originally located inside the Paris city limits.

Today Nicolas is the biggest money-making wine firm in France with the largest stock of fine wines although it is second to Pfeffers in volume. Despite its size it is still a family-run business headed by Pierre Nicolas.

The firm has 400 stores in Paris and the suburbs and another 2,500 concessionaires in the provinces. Every week the 1,000 Nicolas trucks deliver 3 to 4 million bottles of wine to these outlets.

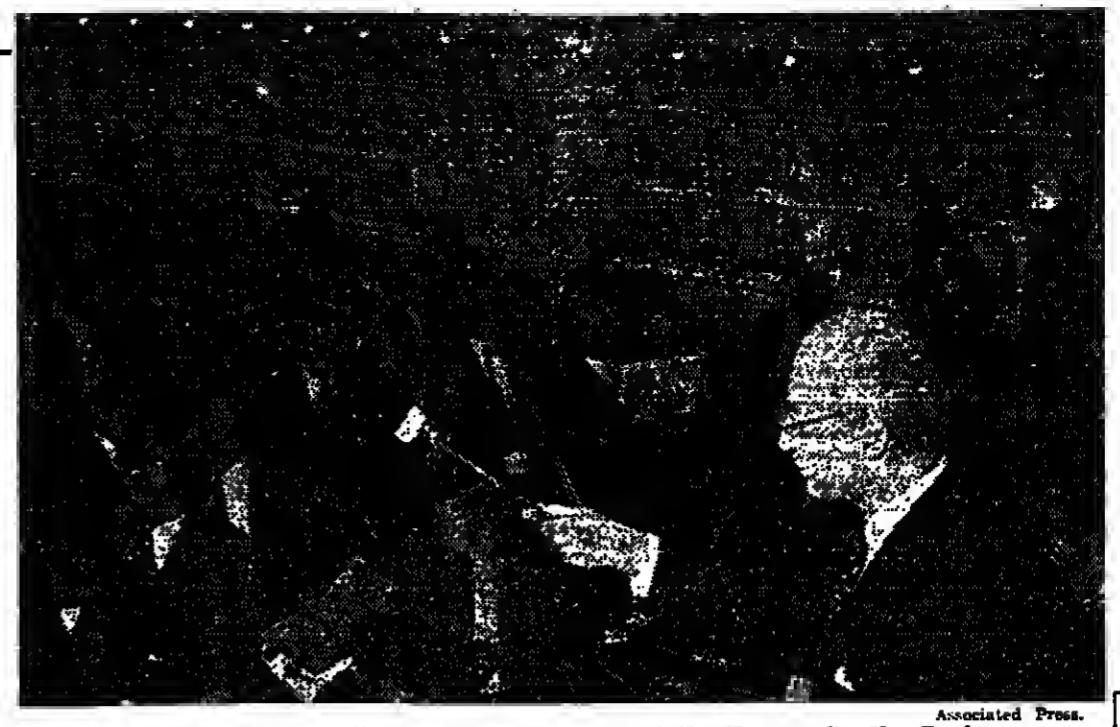
Minch of it is, of course, min-

ordinate, and simple "country wines" that sell for under a dollar, but the firm's formidable laboratory and tasting analyses see to it that everything is of the highest possible quality for the lowest price.

No one who knows the wine trade has anything but respect for this amiable giant, and Nicolas's reputation is all the more enhanced by the incredible stocks of fine wines they have built up and which they release gradually through their special Christmas list of great bottles.

Thus it is that they could offer case after case of 1928s, 1921s, 1918s and 1900s of the greatest Bordeaux wines. Nor was the 1879 Chateau Mouton-Rothschild the oldest Bordeaux. There were also 1868s and 1866s of both red wines and sauterne, although these did not do as well as two magnums of 1916 Chateau Haut-Brion that went for 10,000 francs (\$2,000) or a double magnum of 1900 Chateau Latour that went for the same price.

An imperial (8 bottles) of 1981 Chateau Latour also went for a



Etienne Ader auctioning wine Tuesday at the Espace Cardin, Paris. Associated Press.

high price, for 8,000 francs (\$1,600), although it would be best drunk sometime around the end of the century. It is far too young now.

But the 1900 Chateau Ausone

bought by the restaurateurs will be drunk in about two weeks' time. The group bought it to drink with three other bottles of

the same wine in their possession. The first three certainly cost them less. The price for the fourth averages out to \$1,000 a glass.

## Five of Paris's Top Hairdressers Band Together

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT)—L'Academie des Grands Coiffeurs de Paris, an organization founded eight months ago by five world-famous hairdressers, hopes to put the haute back in coiffure.

Alexandre, Rosy and Maria Carita, Guillaume and Maurice Franck think that the profession needs new inspiration and they intend to supply it through seminars, a post-graduate school and, eventually, a museum.

Last Sunday, 500 hairdressers from all over the world (including Japan, Sweden and the United States) attended the Academie's second all-day seminar. (The first was held last April.) What they got for the \$100 entrance fee was a trend-cutting technique demonstration that



Guillaume



Alexandre

The academy had its beginnings in April when the five agreed to lend their names, collectively, to a single beauty salon in the PLM Hotel. They ganged up in order to give the hairdressing profession a new "pulse," Guillaume said. "It came from a common desire to do something for our profession," echoed Alexandre.

The truth is that they were all aware that good hairdressers are a dying species. In the last decade, too many people have made too much money too fast and the prestige of the profession has suffered. "It all looked so easy that women are now ready to do their own hair," Guillaume noted.

They also realized that talent is everywhere but the Paris label is unique, even if at times it seems to be going downhill. "I'm no use having wonderful ideas and keeping them to ourselves," Alexandre said. "We can be much stronger by being organized."

The organization should be strong. Guillaume is the dean of the group, having won fame in the thirties. The famous Chanel hairdo, with black velvet bow at the nape of the neck, was his

creation. Alexandre's clientele has won him the nickname of "hairdresser to queens." The Carita sisters also have an impressive clientele and an impressive establishment in two buildings on the Faubourg Saint-Honoré. As for Maurice Franck, youngest of the five, he functions from a more modest setup but his talent is great: one of his faithful clients is Marlene Dietrich.

The five are good friends and deeply convinced of the importance of what they are doing. For Guillaume, the adoration is one of the heart. "Look at me," he said. "I could retire any day and live like a prince. But I can't just pass on the message to younger talents. After all, hairdressing is much more than cash register. It's art."

### Asian Festival

BANGKOK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The second Association of South East Asia Nations Film Festival opened at the national theater in Bangkok yesterday with delegates from the five member countries: The Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

This ring is included in the 1972 Collection



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## Waverley Root: Pursuing Bustard

GAME was one of the earliest human foods, inexpensive and easily obtainable for any possessor, or, successively, a stone, a club, a boomerang, a slingshot, a spear, a blowgun, or a bow and arrow. Then firearms arrived, which first made game immensely easier to obtain, and, very swiftly thereafter, too rare and dear to be eaten by anyone but hunters or rich diners in expensive restaurants.

Even for those, the variety of game has dwindled sharply, except for people able and willing to pursue it to the less accessible corners of the world. It is thus fairly safe to assert that very few persons who read these words have ever tasted what was once one of the great European treats in this category—the bustard.

The bustard is the largest land bird of Europe, sometimes exceeding 35 pounds in weight; its range also includes all of the temperate and warm regions of Asia and Africa (excluding the Sahara) and even Australia. It may have originated in Africa, where it reaches its greatest size (*Chortotis kori*) at a height of nearly 5 feet, compared with not much more than 3 1/2 for *Otis tarda*, the European great or bearded bustard) and where it is most widespread, with its principal habitat in Senegal; it is called korosoboum there.

**Long Run**

"Bustard" comes from the French *oie*, which comes from the Latin *avis*, *avis*, slow bird. The bustard's flight is heavy and it needs a long takeoff run with wings spread to work up sufficient momentum to get off the ground; hunting dogs have been known to reach it before it could rise. The bird makes up for this disadvantage by frequenting open fields or dry, even desertic, terrain, where it can spot enemies from a long distance.

Thus it had to be hunted in Europe from movable blinds, some of them ingeniously contrived to

resemble cows. This necessity disappeared with the appearance of the telescopic sight mounted on rifles of increased range; and at the same time urban encroachments diminished the expanses of open land sufficiently extensive to support so large a bird.

As a result the great bustard has become extinct in England, France and some other Western European countries, from which formerly it migrated annually to Spain or North Africa. It is still occasionally found in Spain, Greece, Italy and Sardegna, from which it does not need to migrate. France still has the little bustard, *Otis tarda*, whose official name is *canepetiere*, pronounced unblushingly even by provincial spinster without a thought for the meaning of the word—"farting duck," from the noise it makes in flight.

### Order of Cranes

*Chortotis nigripes* is the bustard of northeast India. *Chortotis* are of that of North Africa and the region just south of the Sahara. In South Africa the bustard is called *pautu*, and its largest variety the great *paupu*. *Chortotis australis* is known to the Australians as the plains turkey; it is becoming extremely rare because it has been overhunted, both for sport and the table. All the bustards belong to the Otididae of the same zoological order as the cranes, and all of them are good eating.

The breast meat of the African bustard is said to taste like chicken white meat, while the drumsticks have been described variously as recalling golden plover or hare. The European great bustard has a high reputation for delicacy of flesh, like the pheasant, but its meat is a little solid and heavy, so gourmets prefer the finer lighter flesh of the little bustard. Their favorite morsel is the drumstick.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

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## Family Life

UN FILM DE KENNETH LOACH AVEC SANDY RATCLIFF

Film admirable... Tout le monde devrait le voir.

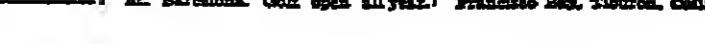
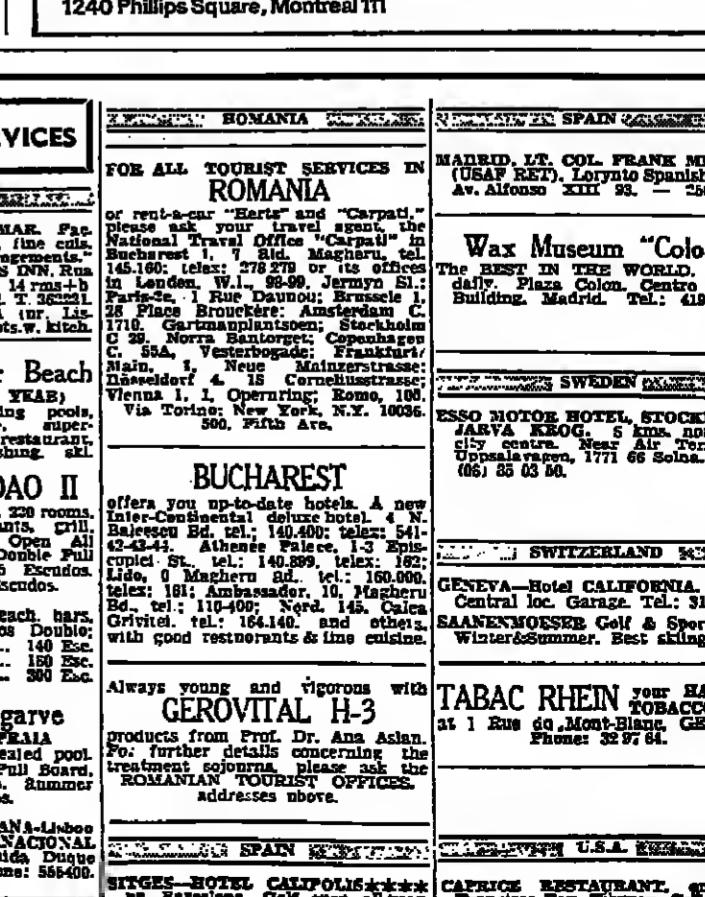
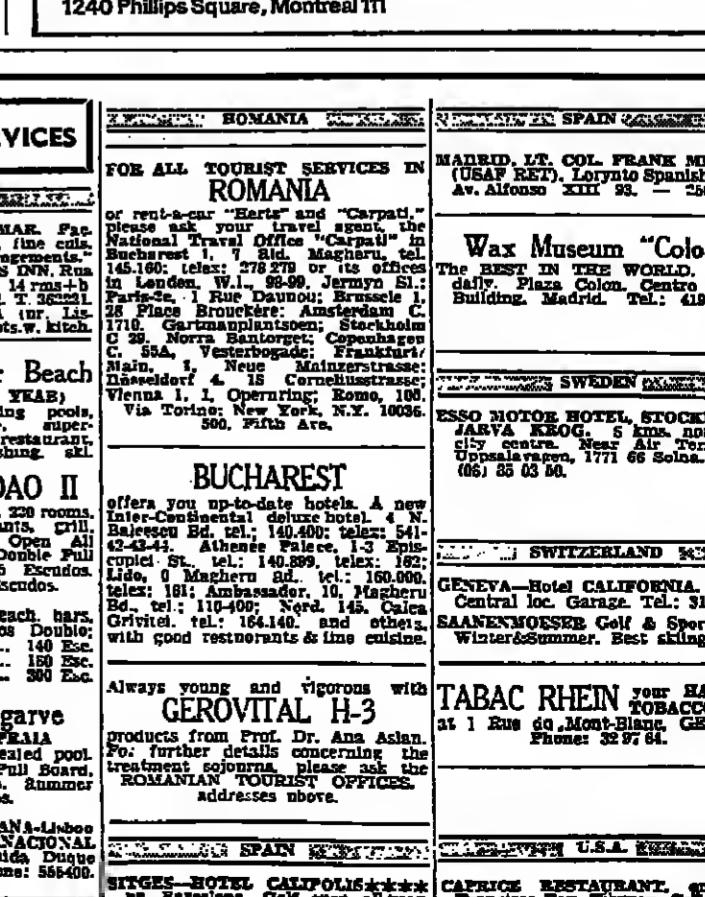
LE MONDE - J. de Baroncelli

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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1972

## FINANCE

Page 9

**Profit By 21% Months****Says Earnings in Half-Year**

SEN. West Germany, D-J., Boyer's company rose 21.1 percent in the first nine months of the same period, chairman Kurt Han-

p's net profit was 1.3 million marks, up from 237 million in the year earlier. During the period, it rose 8.8 billion marks, up 13.7 percent in the year earlier.

predicted that company pre-tax profit for 1972 would be well above 1.3 billion marks reported last year.

ian said earnings from the quarter to the current year, is expected to con-

nue to rise 22.6 percent in the period of 1971, aid.

a Net Sears ov. 22 (AP-DJ)—st profit soared 53.9 percent in the half-year ended yesterday. earnings were 5.2 \$16.9 million, up 11.6 yen in the same year. The farming manufacturer declared a 3.75-yen divi-

o 11.6 billion yen per yen, Kubota re-

**Dollar—**

ov. 22 (AP-DJ)—The late or clos-

ing of the dollar on

international exchanges:

ov. 22 (AP-DJ)—

Debate is flaring in the London financial community over whether Britain needs laws to curb the use of inside company information for gain on the stock market.

Statements favoring the legal approach have been issued by such diverse and influential figures as Lord Shawcross, chairman of the City of London panel on takeovers and mergers, and Jim Slater, chairman of Slater, Walker Securities Ltd., a financial group often involved in sophisticated share transactions.

The London Stock Exchange, on the other hand, adamantly opposes statutory controls. In the words of its chairman, Sir Martin Wilkinson, the London exchange enjoys a degree of independence that is "unique in the world, or nearly so." It is clear that the exchange, which is by far the largest in Europe, will not allow legal infringements on its freedom without a fight.

The latest contribution to the debate came from Sir Martin yesterday. Addressing an accountants group, he said the stock exchange has run across only a few real abuses by insiders. While deplored such abuses as had occurred, he said that a law to curb insider trading would result in few prosecutions and "fewer still would succeed."

A better solution would be a program of public education which would seek to impress upon company officials the importance of absolute security of price-sensitive information, he indicated.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Fuji Claims 'Clean' Car Engine**

Japanese auto manufacturer Fuji Heavy Industries says it has developed a new low-pollution car engine meeting 1975 U.S. and Japanese exhaust emission standards. Fuji reports test models of the engine, combining three converters, emitted only 0.10 gram of hydrocarbons per kilometer, 14 grams of carbon monoxide and one gram of nitrogen oxide.

**Offshore Nuclear Plant Hits Snag**

The New Jersey legislature's lower house has barred Public Service Electric & Gas Co. from putting the first proposed offshore nuclear generating station in the Atlantic off New Jersey by outlawing construction of any structure on the seabed within the state's jurisdiction. The state Senate and the governor must approve the assembly's vote before it becomes law. Public Service planned to build a huge breakwater about 2.8 miles offshore within which two barge-mounted nuclear generating units of 1.15 million-kilowatt capacity each would be anchored. The proposed project would cost Public Service about \$75 million.

Offshore Power Systems, a joint venture of Westinghouse Electric and Tenneco, was to build the barge-mounted units. The utility expected the first unit to be operating in May, 1980.

**ENI Said Buying Into Dow Unit**

A minority interest in Lepetit, a leading Italian pharmaceutical company controlled by Dow Chemical Corp., has been purchased by a state-owned group on the Milan Stock Exchange in the past few days, AP-Dow Jones reports. Citing unconfirmed reports by brokers, it says that Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the state hydrocarbons company, was behind the operation and might seek more shares. The brokers say the block that changed hands represented 5 percent of Lepetit's capital. Lepetit's price has risen to 17,950 lire (about \$31) from 15,500 in the past two days. ENI is known to be seeking interests in the pharmaceutical sector. Montecatini-Edison, Italy's largest chemical group, owns the nation's two largest pharmaceutical companies, Carlo Erba and Farmitalia. In 1964, Dow Chemical bought a 78 percent interest in Lepetit ordinary shares and 50 percent of the preferred.

**Hughes Tool to Mine Ocean Ore**

Hughes Tool Co., wholly owned by billionaires Howard Hughes, expects to commercially mine manganese and other metallic ores from the bottom of the ocean within two or three years. Paul Reeve, general manager of Hughes Tool's Ocean Mining Division of Houston, says "an awful lot of work remains to be done, but we're going at it as fast as we can." Commercial production operations could start in late 1974 or 1975. The division is not among the assets Hughes Tool plans to sell through a previously announced public offering. The non-oil tool assets, including the ocean mining unit, the Hughes Aircraft Division in Culver City, Hughes Air West and the Hughes-owned hotels and casinos in Nevada, would remain wholly owned by the reclusive billionaire under the name Summa Corp.

**London Stock Exchange Head Opposed****'Insider' Unit Proposal Stirs U.K. Debate**

By James Furlong

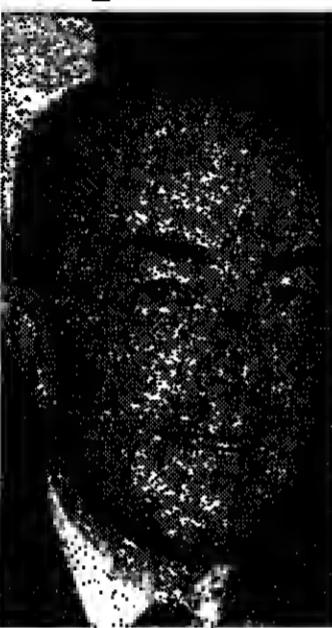
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Lord Shawcross

ing in their company's shares except during specified periods when up-to-date information on the company is available. Any share dealings should be publicly announced within 24 hours.

• All insiders should be totally prohibited from investing when they possess price-sensitive information. Heavy penalties should be imposed on offenders.

• Holding of shares by nominees instead of by the actual owner should be stopped. Enacting that the stock exchange should be empowered to demand the names of true owners of nominee-held stock in cases where insider dealing is suspected, he said.

Mr. Slater's proposals have drawn keen attention both because of their stringency and because of Mr. Slater's reputation as a very shrewd market operator. It was also noted that his former partner in Slater, Walker Securities Ltd., Peter Walker, is now secretary of state for trade and industry and is in a good position to push through laws on insider trading, if he is so inclined.

Few Malpractices

In his speech yesterday, Sir Martin said he regarded any use of confidential information by company directors, officials or professional advisers for private gain as "no better than stealing." But he added, "I may say that in hardly any of the investigations which the (exchange) has conducted into dealings have any serious malpractices been disclosed and in no case do I recall a professional adviser being implicated."

A stock exchange spokesman said numerous instances have come up in which individuals, such as housewives, dentists and so forth, appeared to have been dealing with advance information or else were "very lucky."

He said that it has been possible to establish any kind of link between such persons and the company whose shares were involved, and added he did not think legal powers would help in such situations.

**Nixon Aides See Economic Growth**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ)—President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisors said today economic indicators for October show "the economy is expanding strongly."

The council cited "solid increases in industrial production, sales, housing, new orders, employment and income."

The council said wholesale and retail prices rose less in October than in September, but it added, "Neither the goal for control of inflation nor the goal for full prosperity has yet been achieved."

He suggested that:

• Directors and their families should be prohibited from deal-

**European Tire Group Reportedly Forming**

VIENNA, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—An agreement between Semperit of Austria and the French concern Kleber-Colombes to form a new European tire group with the participation of Continental Gummiwerke of West Germany seems near conclusion, banking sources said today.

Negotiations, which are being conducted by Semperit's majority shareholder, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, have made concrete progress, they said. Discussions with the Finance Ministry here on fiscal aspects of the possible venture should get underway shortly, they add.

The closing market average was 4,667.71, up 49.44 from yesterday, which itself was a record.

Brokers reported many smaller investors were trying to share in the boom, while corporations were continuing to buy shares. Interest again moved to relatively low-priced shares.

Four state holding companies and investment banks would subscribe to the new capital, and their capital would in turn be augmented.

**Index Reaches Record On Tokyo Stock Mart**

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—Hectic buying pushed prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange to a new peak today with turnover reaching \$30 million shares.

The closing market average was 4,667.71, up 49.44 from yesterday, which itself was a record.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. In \$										1972- Stocks and Div. In \$	1972- Stocks and Div. In \$										
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Si.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Si.	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3634 19th AAC Cap	31 30	20	10s. 20	-	-	-	2246 4 Avrood Co	2	4	45	454	634	634	2294 15th Clarkston Ind	12	15	15s.	15s.	15s.	15s.	15s.
1596 9 AAV Cos	10 12	11s.	11s.	11s.	11s.	11s.	2247 13 Amaxco Div	107	45	14	197	19	197	2295 15th Clinton Ind	12	12	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.
1623 10th Abendef	46	46	107	107	107	107	1645 10th Ashi Div Can	19	17	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2296 12th Clinton Mar	21	19	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.
4615 15th Abenpet	4	4	2	2	2	2	2248 7th Atkins Corp	3	13	27	27	27	27	2297 13th Clinton Corp	21	19	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.
2424 20th Abenpet	4	4	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2249 10th Assafdsi	20	14	11	11	11	11	2298 12th Clinton Corp	8	8	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.
2294 11th Action Inc	14	14	13s.	13s.	13s.	13s.	2250 20th AssMng 2.40s	51	8	25s.	24	24s.	24s.	2299 13th Clinton Corp	12	12	9s.	9s.	9s.	9s.	9s.
1012 12th Action Russ	34	30	5s.	4s.	5	5	2251 20th AssPct 4.40s	29	10	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2300 14th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
1013 13th Action Russ	10	8	20s.	20s.	10s.	10s.	2252 20th AssPct 4.40s	29	10	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2301 15th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
2424 13th Action Russ	10	8	20s.	20s.	10s.	10s.	2253 20th AssPct 4.40s	29	10	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2302 16th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
1212 10th Adobe	16	16	20s.	10s.	10s.	10s.	2254 13th Alcoa	11	11	11	11	11	11	2303 17th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
824 10th Alcoa Plst	16	16	11s.	11s.	11	11	2255 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2304 18th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
119 10th Alcoa Plst	6	6	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2256 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2305 19th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
16 10th Alcoa Plst	15	7	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2257 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2306 20th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
72 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2258 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2307 21st Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
73 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2259 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2308 22nd Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
74 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2260 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2309 23rd Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
75 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2261 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2310 24th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
76 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2262 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2311 25th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
77 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2263 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2312 26th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
78 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2264 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2313 27th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
79 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2265 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2314 28th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
80 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2266 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2315 29th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
81 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2267 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2316 30th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
82 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2268 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2317 31st Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
83 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2269 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2318 32nd Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
84 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2270 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2319 33rd Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
85 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2271 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2320 34th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
86 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2272 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2321 35th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
87 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2273 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2322 36th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
88 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2274 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2323 37th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
89 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2275 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2324 38th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
90 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2276 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2325 39th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
91 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2277 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2326 40th Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
92 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2278 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2327 41st Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
93 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2279 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.	2328 42nd Clinton Corp	12	12	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.	4s.
94 10th Alcoa Plst	18	18	12s.	12s.	12s.	12s.	2280 13th Alcoa Plst	12	15	22s.	22s.	22s.	22s.								





## BLONDIE



## BOOKS

*I NEVER HAD IT MADE*

An autobiography by Jackie Robinson as told to Alfred Duck. G.P. Putnam's Sons. 287 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Red Barber

THE score is crucial to any game, and announcing the score is a fundamental routine for a sportscaster. So before I attempt a review of this autobiography by Jackie Robinson, let me give my score.

Branch Rickey told me early in 1945 he was going to break the color line in baseball with a Negro player. He had never heard of Jackie Robinson. I was the Brooklyn broadcaster then and remained as such until 1954. Therefore I saw and felt Jackie arrive and succeed. I knew what went on in his travail and in Branch Rickey's battle.

Last month on Sunday, Oct. 15, before the second game of the World Series at Cincinnati, Jackie was saluted by Baseball Commissioner Kuhn for integrating baseball 25 years ago. Jackie was also saluted for his work with young people against drug addiction. His own son had been a victim. I was asked to be master of ceremonies. Eight days later I finished reading "I Never Had It Made." The next morning Jackie died.

As to the score on this book, it is genuine Jackie Robinson. He talked into a tape recorder, and all Al Duckett did was tidy up the loose ends and let Jackie speak. All his life Jackie Robinson said what was in his heart and what was on his mind; he was so immediately honest he was often severely abrasive. A lot of people didn't like it, but Jackie never had care less. He was always on his way to the next base in a ball game, and to the next challenge in his life as a black man.

No baseball player was ever forced to fight so hard as Jackie Robinson. He also showed unbelievable depths of spirit. As combative as he was by nature, he spent his first three years in organized ball "burning the other cheek." Branch Rickey demanded it, saying he could not succeed unless he was big enough, strong enough, courageous enough to accept all the insults and hurts without striking back.

That struggle is recounted here, but this book is a complete account of Jackie's life. It starts in Georgia when his father deserted his family, leaving it to his mother to move her brood to California. It takes Jackie through his young years, through his trials in the Army, to his meeting with Rickey, through his baseball career, and into private business. It tells of his dealings with people such as Richard Nixon, John Kennedy, Malcolm X, Dick Young, Martin Luther King, Leo Durocher, Ralph Bunche, Walter Alston, Ben Chapman, Ford Frick, Walter O'Malley, and Nelson Rockefeller. It is so complete that one feels that, with his health failing rapidly, perhaps Jackie had an intimation that he just had time to finish his own story himself.

Although this is also an exciting baseball book, that is almost incidental. It is a provocative book because Robinson is completely honest says why he differed with Nixon after first believing in him, why he differed with

Malcolm X, how he misjudged John Kennedy, how at times stood against black people.

Branch Jackie gives his views on every person he mentions, most of them won't like it. Above all, this is an important book that should be widely read.

Jackie attacked with all

strength, racial intolerance, drug use by young people. These problems plague us today. People should read what did to Jackie Jr., and we should all understand that, as I suggest, Jackie knew that a black man he didn't have it in for himself, for his family or

for his race.

As well as I knew the Jackie Robinson saga, this book touched me deeply with its picture of the price paid by Jackie's wife, Rachel, by their three children, and especially their first-born, Jackie Jr.

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Although this is also an exciting baseball book, that is almost incidental. It is a provocative book because Robinson is completely honest says why he differed with

Nixon after first believing in him, why he differed with

Malcolm X, how he misjudged John Kennedy, how at times stood against black people.

Branch Jackie gives his views on every person he mentions, most of them won't like it. Above all, this is an important book that should be widely read.

Jackie attacked with all

strength, racial intolerance, drug use by young people. These problems plague us today. People should read what did to Jackie Jr., and we should all understand that, as I suggest, Jackie knew that a black man he didn't have it in for himself, for his family or

for his race.

As well as I knew the Jackie Robinson saga, this book touched me deeply with its picture of the price paid by Jackie's wife, Rachel, by their three children, and especially their first-born, Jackie Jr.

weight and power of Jackie's son was hurt by the boy. Jackie's son was hurt by the boy.

As the son of Jackie Robinson, it is genuine Jackie Robinson. He talked into a tape recorder, and all Al Duckett did was tidy up the loose ends and let Jackie speak. All his life Jackie Robinson said what was in his heart and what was on his mind; he was



Art Buchwald

## Merci Donnant

WASHINGTON.—As has been our custom through the ages, we always honor Thanksgiving Day by explaining it to the French people, who, through no fault of their own, have no holiday to compare with it.

One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as *Le Jour de Merci Donnant*.



Buchwald

the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (*la plus jolie demoiselle de Plymouth*). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (*un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe*), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a minker of war (*je suis un fabricant de la guerre*) and not a minker of phrases. You, being as a scholar (*vous, qui êtes pain comme un étudiant*), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wootings of lawyers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

\*\*\*

Although Jean was fit to be killed (*convenable à être embalé*), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was moved with amazement and sorrow (*rendue muette par l'étonnement et la tristesse*) when the *pèlerins* were killing the *pèlerins*, and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only way the *pèlerins* were killing the *pèlerins* was when they taught them to grow corn (*maïs*). The reason they did this was because they liked corn with their *pèlerins*.

\*\*\*

In 1623, after another harsh year, the *pèlerins*' crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *maïs* was raised by the *pèlerins* than *pèlerins* were killed by *pèlerins*.

Every year on the *Jour de Merci Donnant*, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave capitaine named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilometres Deboutish*) and a young, shy *lieutenant* named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth called Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The *vieux capitaine* said to the *jeune lieutenant*:

"Go to the damsel, Priscilla, (allez à la dame, Priscilla),

Jean said that *Kilometres Deboutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on telling what a wonderful husband *Kilometres* would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (A chacun son goût.)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at a large table brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

\*\*\*

No one can deny that *Le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grand fête* and no matter how well-fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilometres Deboutish*, who made this great day possible.

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On "The Last of Sheila," inspired by a murder game Sondheim invented, portrays Hollywood types and takes place mostly on a yacht whose interiors Ken Adam has reconstructed in the studio with lots of real teak and diabolical little table games lying about.

James Mason's wife, Clarissa, has succeeded in unravelling a borrows called The Gordian Knot while Mr. Mason, although no game player, is an expert at gamesmanship: he plays Chinese chess, which even Stephen Sondheim hasn't heard of (it is not to be confused with Chinese checkers) and claims to be a brilliant player of Real Tennis, a claim, as he points out, that is unlikely to be verified.

Richard Benjamin, who plays a frustrated screenwriter, says he once played a Hollywood game of Sondheim's devising.

"One thing was, 'Your publicist has gotten you the lead in Army Archard's column, advance two spaces.' Another was, 'They have shovelled your picture and can't even sell it to TV, go back four spaces.' The final thing was you get to sleep with the producer."

Raquel Welch, on the other hand, says rather sternly that she is not a player of games. "Not at all. I don't have a special affinity for the people in the script and their characters. But I guess there are a lot of people like that, sophisticated and game-playing, in the East. In California we just stay home with our families."

Mrs. Welch, who plays a glamorous star or, as she prefers to put it, "an actress on the bloom of a big success," seems not to have been entirely happy about "The Last of Sheila."

Herb Ross, master of game-playing and director of "The Last of Sheila."

## MARY BLUME

Herb Ross, master of game-playing and director of "The Last of Sheila."

## Cinematic Games On the Riviera

NICE, France (IHT).—People come to film directing from all sorts of parts: There have been ex-writers, businessmen, boxers, aviators, actors, stunt riders. Herbert Ross was a well-known choreographer in New York, a background he finds invaluable for its required precision, discipline and respect for material—music to the dance, the script in films.

In addition, Herb Ross brings a special skill to "The Last of Sheila," which he has been filming in the Victorine Studios and in 54 Côte d'Azur locations, and which stars Richard Benjamin, Dyan Cannon, James Coburn, Joan Blackett, James Mason, Ian McEwan, Raquel Welch and Sam Spiegel's yacht. The comedy-mystery centers around the playing of a parlor game called Guilty Secrets, and Mr. Ross is an expert player of games.

The script of "Sheila" is by actor Tony Perkins and Broadway writer-composer Stephen Sondheim, who is also probably New York's leading game player. Herb Ross was on the team that won the famous Treasure Hunt Sondheim organized several years ago (Ross's wife, the great dancer Nora Kaye, was also on the team but she is indifferent about games). "The other teams had lots of celebrities but they weren't as good," says Ross, normally the most modest of men.

The Treasure Hunt took its players to 13 locations all over New York. "We'd know we were in the right location when we saw a poster of a woman who was running for Congress. In one place on West 48th Street, we saw the poster and beside it a woman who invited us upstairs. When we got there she served us cake and tea. If you put the slices of cake together, the icing spelled out the next clue. Lee Remick's team ate the cake."

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## PEOPLE: White House Chef Taking the Day Off

President Nixon and his family today will have a traditional turkey dinner with pumpkin pie for Thanksgiving day in the rustic setting of the presidential mountaintop retreat at Camp David in Maryland. It will be the first time that the Nixon family has celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday at Camp David, one of their favorite nearby weekend vacation spots. And White House chef Harry Haller will have the day off. The holiday meal will be in the hands of stewards from the Navy mess at the White House, under the supervision of Capt. Ronald Jackson. The cook, who is responsible for the roast turkey, bread dressing, giblet gravy, whipped potatoes, green peas and onions, fresh cranberry salad and old-fashioned pears, hot rolls and pumpkin pie with whipped cream.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco became a great-grandfather yesterday when his eldest granddaughter, María del Carmen Martínez-Bordiú, gave birth to a boy. María del Carmen and Prince Alfonso de Borbón y Dámaso, Spanish ambassador to Stockholm, were married March 8.

In Takoma Park, Maryland, George Grindale, an attorney with the Internal Revenue Service, left his prized 1851 De Soto at his neighborhood gas station last week to have some work done. Local police, believing the car to be abandoned, took it off to the wrecker's, where it was crushed by the auto compressor into something smaller than a breadbox. Grindale may sue the city fathers.

Two quirks from England. In Margate, housewives have set up a shop in a pub to sell ladies' underwear to men only to save them the embarrassment of buying sexy lingerie for their wives and girlfriends for Christmas. And in London, magistrates granted Herbert Robins a divorce on grounds his marriage had "irretrievably broken down." Robins told the court his wife deserted him in 1954.

As good as his word, U.S. Sen. William Proxmire, 57, a Democrat from Wisconsin, has begun his 1,200-mile running-walking tour of the state. He set off Monday

—SAMUEL JONES

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